NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1878.

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THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION.

AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING. THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE WELCOMED WITH HEARTY GOOD WILL-A GRAND

SCENE IN THE HARBOR OF HALIFAX. The harbor of Halifax presented a grand spectacle yesterday when, amid two lines of battle ships, the Sarmatian, with the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise on board, sailed up to the dockyard. The Vice-Regal party proceeded with a lon; procession to the Province House, where the Marquis took the customary oaths. He received an address from the Mayor and Corporation, and made an appropriate reply. In the evening the Vice-Regal party dined at the Government House. Great popular enthusiasm was manifested throughout the public proceedings.

A ROYAL RECEPTION. OVERPLOWING LOYALTY-ADMIRABLE ARRANGE-MENTS-THREE MILES OF BUILDINGS FESTOONED

WITH BUNTING. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. HALIFAX, Nov. 25 .- One of Her Majesty's cynical subjects relieved his mind to-day by exclaiming, They make more confounded form, you know, about landing one member of the royal family of nine than they did, you know, when Columbus discovered the whole continent." There was more historical accuracy than loyalty or eloquence in this comprehensive remark, for when Columbus struck land and proved that his egg experiments rested on a scientific basis, the savages executed no naval manœuvres and squaws did not go to a royal drawing-room in the evening, nor was this discoverer led in triumph under twenty-one arches and cheered continuously from three miles of sidewalk. If the Princess Louise had a genuine hour of triumph, save at Liverpool, when she departed, she had one to-day, for the people of Hahrax are not only wholesouled and demonstrative, but they have the Yankee talent of managing public festivities most admirably. If they made any blunders when the Prince of Wales was here in 1860, they have profited by experience, for their arrangements throughout have been intelligent and artistic. In its holiday dress to-day Halifaxdid not look like the quaint, dingy town it is in reality. For three miles the buildings were festooned with evergreens, and decorated with bunting; and the broad archways, with their inscriptions of welcome, occupied every coign of vanon the line of march. The sidewalks were lined for hours with excited throngs who were ready to cheer once and only once, but when the Princess passed beyond them, they made haste to search out another station where they could see her again and cheer once more. The loyalty of Halifax to the Crown can't be questioned; the city has given entertainment to two children of the Queen before, and this new pageant, which is no whit behind the other

two shows that the people are not weary of well doing. The weather, first of all, was charming. the Sarmatan raised the royal standard to-day and began to steam slowly up the harbor there were gray clouds overhead with strips of blue here and there, but as the atternoon advanced the haze disappeared, and the sky was perfectly clear. One fortification after another fired a royal salute, and finally the bastions of the citadel itself welcomed the coming guests. Near the dock-yard six men-of-war were ranged in double line, the Black Prince and the Bellerophon leading on each side, and every vessel, as sailers say, was dressed in rainbow fashion. Every yard-arm was fully manned, and as the steamship sailed by, each ship's crew in turn gave hearty cheers that could be heard half a mile, while the bands played "God Save the Queen." It was a grand sight, and no American could look on without wishing there were a few men-of-war like the Bellerophon in our navy yards. The South Sambro official landing was at the same slip where the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur stepped ashore when they visited the city. The Queen's Dockyard was elaborately decorated; three huge arches of spruce facing the water and bunting fluttering from every staff. As the royal party were rowed to shore in the captains gigs of the flagship and Black Prince a gorgeous spectacle met their eyes. The outer wharves were lined with red coats from the fleet, and farther back were detachments of two British regiments, one of which has recently been transferred to Nova Scotia from Cyprus. Farther back were civic and provincial officials; the Mayor in scarlet robes, Bishops and Judges, the Chancellor in a purple gown, Cabinet officers and members of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, and various guards of honor. There was enough bright color to spare in this gaily dressed throng, even if beyond there had been no background of evergreens and flags and manifold decorations. The Princess's ladies landed first and halted for the second boat. Lady MacNamara sprang ashore; the Duke of Edinburgh followed in a moment ; the Marquis of Lorne gave his hand to the lady beside him, and cheers from a thousand throats betokened that the Princess was at last on the mainland. If the truth must be told, the Princess may be the daughter of a Queen, but she is not a handsome woman. She has regular features that are good enough one by one, but taken together they make her plain and unattractive. Her forehead is low, her hair darker than her husband's. and her expression haughty rather than gentle and winning. She was dressed richly but quite simply in black silk and velvet, with a seal-skin sacque and plain black hat; her ear-rings were emeralds. and below her neck was some elegant lace. The Marquis was dressed in an olive-green uniform. He is tall and erect, with light brown hair and blue eyes and a high forehead. His complexion is fair, and his face belongs to the genuine type of Saxon blonde. There is more decision and strength of character in his features than the portraits which one sees everywhere in the Provinces have led one to expect. His manner, moreover, is entirely in his favor. At the inauguration ceremonies, when he read the oath of office and replied to the address of the municipality, his voice and his selfpossession were perfect. It was a trying moment; not only was the room thronged with Her Majesty's loyal subjects, but there were two members of the royal family present, his wife and his brother-inlaw, and an atmosphere of royalty is always somewhat oppressive, even if one has been invited to marry into the family. The Marquis conducted himself like the subject of a realm who honored the Crown and yet respected himself and his office. When the oaths were administered he stepped back and took the seat of honor between his wife and her brother, and accepted with dignity the congratulations of those who pressed forward to shake hands with him. The Marquis did not go out with his wife: the Duke escorted the Princess from the chamber, and the Marquis, after a short interval, retired with his secretary. Meanwhile a salute of seven guns was being fired from the citadel in honor

THE OATHS OF OFFICE.

city were ringing.

The Governor-General took what may be termed Protestant oaths of office, as the text which I have I. Sir Join Douglas Sutherland Campbell, commonly called the Marquis of Lorne, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Queen victoris, and will defend her to the utmost of my power sgainst all conspirators and attempts whatever which shall be made against her porson, crown or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and treacherous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which since cession, by an act entitled "An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, kiectress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being spruce, bunting, and other decorations. The received from the Chief Justice's clerk will show:

of the Governor-General, and all the bells in the

Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other persen claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm; and I do declare that no foreign prince, person of prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, precumence or authority, ecclesnastical or spritual, within this realm, and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian, so help me God.

This oath was read and signed by the Governor-General. Three additional oaths were then administered by the Chief Justice.

istered by the Chief Justice.

You shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Governor-General of Cauada and the territories depending thereon, and duly and impartially administer justice therein, so help you God.

You shall do your utmost endeavor that all the clauses, matters and things contained in the several acts of Parliament heretofore passed and now in force relating to trade in Her Majesty's Colonics and plantations be punetually and bona fide preserved according to the true intent and meaning thereof, so help you God.

You shall well and truly execute the office of Koeper of the Great Seal of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada according to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God.

The Governor-General and Princess were received everywhere with demonstrations of respect and devotion as their carriage passed through the streets. The procession was not at all imposing; lines of carriages and files of civil societies could not well be. The Marquis and Princess alighted at the Admiralty House, where they remained until the hour appointed for dining at the Government House. This was the social event to which all ladies of the Province have been looking forward for weeks. Ladies were required to wear lownecked dresses with short sleeves, and to dispense with Court trains. Gentlemen were simply asked to appear in full dress. Some ladies here have been disposed to rebel against these formalities, on the ground that the climate of the Province does not favor exposure of neck and arms. Climatic arguments have, however, been of no avail. The drawing-room was after the pattern of the receptions of the Prince of Wales. The Princess were a rich black velvet dress, trimmed with clair de lune and jet; underneath was a satin and silk ribbed petticoat; her head dress was a diamond tiara with feathers, and her veil ornaments were diamonds. Her decorations were the orders of Victoria, Albert and India. The Marquis were a Windsor uniform, and held his hat in his hand. The guests with their eards were passed by two military officers to the private secretary, who announced their names. The right hands of those presented were ungloved; the introduction was acknowledged by a bow, and neither the Marquis nor the Princess shook hands. There were 350 guests. The Princess called for her carriage before midnight. At the dinner which preceded the drawingroom there were fifty guests.

THE LONDON PRESS REPRESENTED. THE RECEPTION TO BE ILLUSTRATED BY PEN AND

PENCIL. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Oct. 29 .- You will speedily have the opportunity of welcoming to America a number of well known English journalists who are going to Canada (which is certainly in America) to describe the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and his wife. The Editor of Mayfair tells us that Mr. Lucy is to represent The Daily News; and as Mr. Lucy and the editor of Mayfair are commonly supposed to be the same person, this ought to be true. Mr. Lucy is the clever author of the "Under the Clock" series of Parliamentary sketches, which secured a good many readers to The World at its start. He published a successful book of similar material under the title of 'Men and Manner in Parliament," and ranks high among descriptive writers. He says that Mr. Sala, now in Paris, is going for The Daily Telegraph, and will sail from Havre, so that you may see that famous letter-writing veteran in New-York. The Illustrated London News sends Mr. Melton Prior; The Graphic, Mr. Sydney Hall; and the loyal British public will once more regale itself on pen and pencil pictures of regal-or, at least, vice-regal -festivities. There is nothing it likes so much.

DETAILS OF THE RECEPTION. THE LANDING-THE PROCESSION AND THE CORPOR-ATION ADDRESS-REPLY BY THE MARQUIS.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. HALIFAX, Nov. 25 .- About 10 o'clock the British et, six ships of the line, were moored in the upper end of the harbor in two lines, headed by the Bellerophon on the Halifax side, and by the Black Prince on the Dartmouth side, About 10:30 the Sarmatian began to get steam up, and soon began to move. The royal standard. was hoisted, and forthwith a grand salute began York Redoubt was the first to boom forth a salute; then followed the fleet with their smaller guns; then the militia battery at Point Pleasant thundered forthits cannon; then followed George's Island with its powerful volley, and afterwards, when the Sarmatian was about opposite Market Wharf, the guns from the Citadel boomed forth their grand salute.

The occasion was decidedly inspiring. As the cannon thundered forth, echoes from the hills reverberated the sound in a score of crushing reports. When the royal standard was displayed by the Sarmatian the fleet hoisted their colors and flung out lines of bunting. The yards were manned from deck to main truck, and presented a grand appearance. As one by one the five warships were approached the tars gave forth a hearty and enthusiastic cheer in the good old British fashion. When the Sarmatian passed the Black Prince the band of the latter vessel played "God Save the Queen," and the Sarmatian replied with a Scottish air from the pipes. The dockyard was exquisitely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and bunting was displayed in all directions. At noon the Admiral and Commanders of the men-of-war came ashore dressed in full uniform. The landing-place was well selected. A floating raft was moored a short distance from the main landing and was covered with carpeting. A passage way sightly inclined had been erected leading up to the wharf, surrounded on either side by various designs of flags in all colors. At the head of the landing was an arch of evergreens overhung with flags.

Between the time of the first appearance of the military, forming lines on either side of the way from the landing to the gate of the dockyard, and the arrival of the Vice-regal party, the various distinguished persons who were to meet the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness began to arrive. First appeared the Mayor in his robes and with him the members of the corporation. Then came the magistrates of the corporation. Then came the magistrates of the courts, the local Government and Legislature, Chief-Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Commons and Scuators; listly, Sir John A. Macdonald and members of the Privy Council and ex-members of that body.

The Fublic Landing of the vice-regal party was old British fashion. When the Sarmatian passed the

THE PUBLIC LANDING. The formal landing of the vice-regal party was nade at 1 p. m. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne embarked on board a barge of the Black Prince, and preceded by Admiral Inglefield's barge and followed by the galleys of the ships in double line, were rowed between the two lines of men-of-war, whose crews cheered, bands played and guards presented arms on the approach of the vice-regal barge. On landing the Marquis and Princess were received by the civic, military and naval dignitaries and a guard of honor from the 66th. A beautiful bouquet was presented to Her Royal Highness by Miss Mary Archibald, the youngest daughter of the Lieutenaut-Governor. The procession then formed. It included, with the Marquis and Princess, the Grand Marshal; a detachment of City Police; the Mayor, Corporation and General Reception Committee, the Lieu-

crowds on foot kept up an almost continual cheering along the line. The utmost enthusiasm was shown, and the best order prevailed.

THE MARQUIS SWORN IN. procession halted at the Provincial Building and proceeded to the Assembly Chamber where the Vice-Regal party arrived at 2:40. Judge Ritchie, in his crimson robes took a seat at the left of the throne at a table. In front of the throne, at the right, sat Sir John Macdonald, the Hons, Pope, Baby and Dr. Tupper; on the left, the Hons. Mackenzie, Bowell, Masson, Aikens and O'Connor. The Princess Louise took her seat to the O'Connor. The Princess Louise took her seat to the right of Sir Patrick McDongall, Administrator of the Government, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh being on his left, in full costume as a captain in the Royal Navy, his breast covered with orders and decorations. Letters patent and the commission appointing the Marquis Governor-General were read, and then the Marquis's secretary placed in the hands of Lord Lorne the oaths of office, while Judge Ritchie handed him the Bible. The Marquis then took the customary oath.

handed him the Bible. The Marquis then took the customary oath.

The Marquis read the eath of allegiance in a clear, full, deep voice a little rough, with pure accent and emphasis, and subscribed his name. Immediately after his name was subscribed, the salute of seven guins was fired from the citadel, and the hells throughout the city rang. On the completion of the ceremony the new Governor-General took the seat of honor. After the Governor-General was sworn an address was read by the Mayor of Halifax.

THE MARGUIS'S REFLY.

THE MARQUIS'S REPLY. The Marquis replied as follows to the address of

The Marquis replied as follows to the address of Mayor Tobin, reading in a clear voice:

MR. MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CORDERATION OF THE CITY OF HALIFAN: I thank you, as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, and in her mane, for the loyal words contained in your address, which expresses well the sentiments of devotion to her throne and person which have ever characterized the people of the Provinces of Eritish North America, and which I am persuaded are nowhere more truly felt and more universally shared than in this city, the capital of the ancient colony of Nova Scotia. Your community has been, I may say, already long associated with the history of the family of our gracious Soveregn, for it was here that this Royal Highness, the Dunclot Kent, passed many years of soldier life. It is to your city that two of his grandehildren come to-day. You have with you.—I regret to say for only a very short time—the Prince who has made the honored profession of a scannar that in which in every quarter of the globe he has already had an opportunity of serving Her Majesty. He has already visited North America, and let us hope that when he again comes, the occasion may be made then more anylectons by the presence of Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Edinburgh. In no part of the British Empire are the perils and the honors of the naval profession better understood than on the shores of Nova Scotia; for here, although much altention is given to the successful cultivation of the land and of the miner's art, the anger of the sea is haved, as on the coasts of the other maritime provinces of this great country, by thousands of interpid seamen; its patilies fields are unde the highways of commerce by your nardy sailors; its wealth gathered by your gal-Mayor Tobin, reading in a clear voice:

of this great country, by thousands of intropid scamen; its pathless fields are unde the highways of commerce by your nardy sailors; its wealth gathered by your gallant lishermen, and the art of navigation is familiar to many among your population.

Although sons of the Sovereign have before this day yristed these shores, this is the first occasion on which a daughter of the reigning house has seen the New World. I rejoice that the Frincess Louise lands on this continent among a people so loyal and theroughly worthy of the British as are the inhabitants of this immost colony; and I speak but feebly for her when I say that she is much moved by the kindness of your welcome.

For my own part, I thank you for the flattering manner in which you have spoken of my acceptance of this high office, and I can only hope that I shall in some measure be able to follow in the footsteps of your late Governor-General. I shall at all events always entertain the greatest solicitude for the welfare and the interests of these provinces.

Let me add, in conclusion, that the congratulations you have addressed to us, and the hearty and enthusiastic loyalty shown in our reception, make the day on which we enter your noble harbor—the hospitable and ever open gates of your province and of the wide Dominion beyond—a day to remain in greatful remembrance; and I assure you we consider ourselves most fortunate in having cast in our lot with so generous, warm-hearted and devoted a people.

#### COLOMBIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 16 .- The screw-steamer Junon, 749 tons burden, carrying a crew of sixty-cight men, and having on board a scientific excursion party engaged in the circumnavigation of the globe, arrived in this port on the morning of the 14th inst. The Junon brings 557 packages of cargo. She will proceed from

The total royenue of the Republic during the year 1877 was \$27.082,956 80.

Peruvian advices state that a revolutionary plot in the Pierola interest was discovered in Arequina, on the 27th uit; but its leaders were promptly arrested, and some of them have since been sent forward to the Capital for trial.

Chilian advices any they can be a sent forward to the Capital for trial.

Hal for trial.

Chilian advices say that on the Stu uit., an explosion occurred in the coal mine Rosario, at Lebu. Sixteen miners were killed and a large number wounded, only six escaping uninjured from the pit.

## LABOR CONTENTIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1878. Ten thousand cotton spinners went on strike to-day, on account of a threatened reduction of 5 per cent. The number of strikers will be augmented from day to day.

The strike does not extend to all the mills in the town. The proprietors of some of the largest mills have not given notice of a reduction.

Notices were posted on Saturday at most of the Car-

narvonshire slate quarries announcing a reduction of per cent in the wages of the quarrymen. The men all probably secept the reduction.

The Mayor of Barrow-in-Furness has called a public neeting to adopt measures to relieve the distress prevalling in consequence of the depression of trade.

## A SPEECH BY THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

HAVANA, Nov. 25 .- Captain-General Campos, with the object of ascertaining public opinion on the financial decree recently promulgated, called a meeting of persons representing all classes, which was meeting of persons representing an classes, which was held at the palace yesterday. The Captain-General, who presided, made a speech, expiaining the estimates for the fiscal year 1879-80. He said they were only pre-iminary, being formed for the examination of the Home Government, before submission to the Cortes. The Cortes, in which Cuba would be represented, could mod-ify or amend them. It in no way proposed to delay the reduction of taxes.

## CHAMBORD AS A CLAIMANT.

Paris, Monday, Nov. 25, 1878.

The Count de Chambord has written to M. Mun, whose election to the Chamber of Deputies was recently invalidated, congratulating him for attacking the centry invarianted, congratuating him for attacking ancient regimes of abuses, which 'nobody wishes to restore, but adding: "The protective shelter, which permitted France to attain her past greatness, must not be overthrown. For France to be saved, fod must return to her as master, so that I may reign as King."

THE BRISTOL LINE TO RUN ALL WINTER.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1878. The Times, which made the original statement, says: "We are asked to contradict the report that the Great Western Line of Steamers between Bristol and New-York will be discontinued during the Winter.

Mr. W. D. Morgan, the agent of the line in this city, likewise says the steamers will run during the Winter.

## THE ANGLO-AFGHAN WAR.

THE WINTER STATIONS ALREADY DESIGNATED. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1878. The Calcutta correspondent of The Time thinks that General Browne's column will go to Jellalahad this Winter, Major-General Roberts's to the Koorum Fort, and Major-General Biddulph's Quettah column to Candahar, and that these will probably be the wintering stations of the three armies.

## ANGELL IN A LISBON PRISON.

Lisbon, Monday, Nov. 25, 1878. Charles W. Angell, the fugitive Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is confined in the Civil Prison. The \$80,000 which have been recovered were found deposited in his name in the Bank of Por-tugal. GERMANY SELLING SILVER.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1878. Germany on Saturday, sold £250,000 worth of sliver, at 50%d, per onnee. It will, it is understood, demand 50%d, for any more.

## KING HUMBERT AND THE POPE.

Rome, Monday, Nov. 25, 1878. The Minister of the Royal Household has written to the Archbishop of Naples, on behalf of King Humbert, acknowledging the Archbishop's letter conveying the Pope's congratulation upon the King's escape from assassination, and also sending the Archbishop his exequatur.

# TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

A WIDE FIELD FOR AMERICAN ENERGY. AN IMMENSE TRADE OPEN TO THE UNITED STATES-SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS READY TO AID AMERI-

CAN STEAMSHIP LINES. Interesting extracts from the report of a special agent of the State and Post Office Departments on the condition of commerce in South America are given below. The report shows that an immense trade is open the United States on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America. American steamship lines are looked upon with favor, and several States are ready to extend aid in establishing them.

THE REPORT TO SECRETARY EVARTS.

WHERE THE TRADE OF THE EAST AND WEST COASTS GOES-THE OPPORTUNITIES OPEN TO AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 25.-Mr. J. W. Frolick, who was sent to South America last December by the State and Post Office Departments jointly, to inquire into the condition of the commercial and postal affairs of the South American States, with a view to establishing closer international relations with the United States, has returned, and has submitted reports to the Secretary of State and the Postmaster-General. In his report to the Secretary

of State, Mr. Frolick says: On the west coast of Mexico the opportunity offered for inquiries at the ports of call for the steamers was im-proved as far as was practicable, and the United States Consuls at Mazatian, Manzaullo and Acapulco furnished, at my request, reports verifying the conditions under which external trade was prosecuted at their respective ports. From these it appears that little change has taken imported goods. Little business was done with the out of the country or in the return trade of general who never identify themselves in any manner with the the improvement of the country. The reports of the consuls are quite explicit in stating the present difficulties in the way of any satisfactory extension of the inces of Mexico are, many of them, fertile and capable of abundant production, especially Colina and Guerreno. The United States Consul reports that the first named is capable of producing fifty times its present amount of tropical staples—coffee, rice, cotton, sugar and indego—and that many articles of merchandise now received there from Hamburg and sold by Hamburg merchants came originally from the United States, being sent from New-York to the European depots in which assorted cargoes are mad up for general export to tropical countries. Both Manzanillo and Acapulco are points at which a large trade should exist with the interior, extending to districts not easily reached from Vera Cruz or from any other point of the east coast. Cheaper and more frequent steam communication is much needed on this coast, and when the postal service of that part of Mexlee is conformed to the free delivery system there will be a prospect favorable to the much needed improvement of the country.

The west coast of Central America is in much the same condition as that of Mexico. Trade with the United States is obstructed in the same namer, and excessive postal charges, with high rates for freight, unite to restrict intercourse, especially on the part of citizens of the United States. On the Isthmus a very material discrimination was found to exist adverse to freights from the United States destined for countries south of Panama, as compared with Liverpool and Southampton freights for the same destination; merchandise from New-York or any other city of the merchandise from New-rorg of any other city of the Atlantic coast being charged \$32 per ton, againt \$18 or \$20 per ton from England. This contrast was of course almost a prohibition, and immediate efforts were made to modify it. With the assistance and cooperation of the United States Consuls at the Isthmus and the agent of the Transit Companies there, a meeting was invited with the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, then at Callao. This meeting took place February 20, last, on my arrival at Callao, and an agreement was at once concluded equalizing the freight charges on classes of merchandise from New-York with those from Liverpool, which was a reduction of about one-third of the amount then charged. Much credit for this prompt action is due Brandon Mosly, General Superintendent of the Pacific Mali Steamship Company at Panama, and to the resident agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, whose endezvous is at Callao, and whose fleet of steamships has a monopoly of the trade of that coast. At the time of my visit in February last the trips of this line were made thrice a month to and from Panama. They have now been increased to a weekly service between Panama and Callao, or Lima. I may here refer to a recent official statement of the transit trade of the Isthmus in goods from the United States, which shows it had increased in four months ending with September, 1878, 113 per cent over the transit of similar goods for he same period of 1877, this increase being attributed to the reductions of freights and to the increased demand Peru and Chili for American goods. It may be stated that the official report of exports going by this route to countries of the west coast south of Panama is set down as to the United States of Colombia, that being the Government in which the Isthmus of Panama is em-All the information obtained by me as to the busi-

ness and the productions of Peru, establishes the position of that country as one of the first rank in natural resources and in the enterprise through which these resources have been developed. It offers very great advantages to our merchants in seeking a fair participation in the trade which has so long been held exclusively by other hands. · Peru is much more prosperous than has been generally suppposed. An enjoyment for many years of an export trade in the most valuable staples has brought a great return of wealth to the country. At the present time, the partial decline in experts of guano is more than compensated by the increase in nitrate of soda, which is a natural product of the Province of La Rapaca, and is readily prepared by recrystallization for export. The large number of private works established for the preparation or elaboration of nitrate have now been purchased by the Government and capitalized at a cost of about \$13,000,000 in order to retain control of the entire export and create a source of revenue at least equal to that derived from guano. In the year 1877 nearly one-half of the total product of about 250,000 tons was so controlled and export ed on Government account, and 1878 it is expected that seven-eighths of this product will be so controlled, none being in private hands after the close of the year. The immediate coast of Peru in the Northern provinces has great adaptation to the production of sugar, and the rich Valley of Chacama, near Truxillo, and other valare in progress of development by irrigation and the establishment of estates. The export of sugar is very large. Formerly much of it went to San Fran eisco, but it now chiefly goes to England. Cocoa bark, wool of the alpaca, rich silver ores, copper, tin and other metals are among the larger exports. The mining interests in silver and copper are receiving increased attention, and costly stamp mills have recently been imported from the United States. The guano interest is still prolific, and new localities of this deposit are found, as those before washed are exhausted. . . The great want of this coast is a line of steamers representing the United States, and the most confident expectations were entertained that the result of these inquiries and personal investigations, prosecuted under the authority of the United States, would be the establishment of such a line. Whatever the source of the feeling there existing, there could be no doubt of the fact that a strong aversion exists to the exclusive control so long held by a single interest. There is room for at least another line under the protection of the United States. To compensate such a line for carriage of the mails, direct proposals were made to me to apply to it the present annual mail service appropri-ation of Peru, which is \$116,000; and after my arrival in Chill a like propostion was officially indicated as being available on the part of the Government, the annual sum being \$100,000. The commerce of this coast is rapidly increasing, chiefly through the increase of transit trade at the Isthmus, in merchandise from the Atlantic

States, and the limit of this increase is far beyond any

present estimate.

I repear that very great interest was expressed in the highest official quarters, in the possible establishment of an American steamship line to Chill, and had I been empowered to present such a proposition, I would have been met by an official tender of a contract for mail service in a sum not less than that now given the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. This fact is a marked evidence of the interest in such a movement, and the confidence felt in our ability to supply the wants of commerce on that coast.

On my errival, the Miss Planta I was attracted to

that coast.

On my arrival at the River Platte, I was surprised to find that much had been done to anticipate the postal propositions in consequence of the publicity given them while under consideration in Peru. There had been a full discussion of the possible extension of the new American line then in operation to Rio Janeiro, and great confidence was expressed in its early presence in the River Platte. I felt authorized to encourage these expectations to some extent, and to say that any propositions or suggestions the people of Buenos Ayres or the Government of the Aggentine Republic might make would be

some extent, and to say that any propositions or suggestions the people of Buenes Ayres or the Government of the Ayentine Republic might make would be favorably received, and might be instrumental in hastening the enterprise. In consequence of these suggestions I had the honor to receive notice that the Postmaster-General of the Republic desired to follow up the acceptance of the Berne Treaty by a direct appropriation to aid an American ilne of steamers, and his recommendation was made by special decree of the President to the Honse of Deputies. I was subsequently informed while at Rio Janeiro, by a communication from the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres, that the House of Deputies had formally approved the grant. In addition to this the merchants of that city felt so much interest in the subject that a subscription was made up of an equal sum, \$25,000 per year, for a period of five years. The proposed appropriation by the House was for the same sum of \$25,000 annually.

The development of the River Platte countries has recently been more substantial and permanent than at any former period, and all the commercial States of Europe have made great efforts to share in their external trade. The Argoutine Republic is especially prosperous, and the City of Buenos Ayres affords conspicuous evidence of the City of Buenos Ayres affords conspicuous evidence of the City of Buenos Ayres affords conspicuous evidence of the City of Buenos Ayres affords conspicuous evidence of the City of Buenos Ayres affords conspicuous evidence of the City of Buenos Ayres affords conspicuous evidence of the City of Buenos Ayres affords conspicuous evidence of the City of Buenos Ayres affords conspicuous evidence of the commercial states for Europe have made great efforts to share in their external trade. The Argoutine States of Europe have made great efforts to bare in the special products of these provinces, and of the growth of Lieft social markets. The foreign trade of the Republic is especially prospersors, and the City of Buenos 70 per cent, and the increase in steam tonnage 50 per cent. \* The staples of export from this Republic to the United States are hides wood, bair and bones or bone ash. The production of the interior is enormous in these products, as it has been for almost half a centary. The only relieving feature of trade with the United States are shown in a commercial statement just issued, which gives for the Calendar year 1877 a very considerable mercense in the quantities of our exports to the River Plate, Montevideo being included with Humos Ayres. \* It count facilities in steam transportation could be obtained a large and immediate increase in our export trade to those countries would follow. In Uraguay and Montevideo almost exactly the same general conditions exist as at Buenos Ayres. The comparatively limited area of Uraguay is not only more fully occupied, but it is also supplemented by the country tributary to the great rivers on the east side, including Paraguay, all of which add to the business and commercial importance of Montevideo.

#### GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

POINTS OF MR. HAYT'S REPORT. HIS VIEW OF THE BANNACK OUTBREAK.

Washington, Nov. 25,—Commissioner Hayt, of the Indian Bureau, will probably incorporate in his annual report all the official correspondence regarding the Bannack outbreak, and will attempt to show that the responsibility for that event rested largely with the Army. He states that the agent for the Bannacks informed the military several months in advance that the outbreak was likely to occur. A detachment which was stationed at the agency attempted to disarm and dismount the savages, and did take away a lot of worthless guns, but left all the good ones, They also took away the poorest of the ponies, but left those which were serviceable for warfare. Finally, against the protest of the agent, the troops, it is said, were withdrawn, and thereupon the Bannacks wert to war. The commissioner will state that the dearth of rations was a result of Congressional economy.

YELLOW FEVER QUESTIONS. THE PRESIDENT WILL PRESENT HIS VIEWS TO CON-GRESS-RIGID QUARANTINE TO BE URGED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Nov. 25 .- In his forthcoming an nual message the President will dwell upon the yellow fever scourge and the methwill review the epidemic from the He start discuss the means adopted to suppress it, and will recommend that Congress take some action in the matter. He will favor the idea that an epidemie can only be prevented by a rigid quarantine against the tropics. The South has been long contending for a National Quarantine law, but un-successfully; and it is believed that at this session some remedy will be found. The Atlantic ports which deal with the tropics, and have not been troubled with the fever, will naturally resist the passage of such a law.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1878.
The resignation of Theo. N. Vall, General Superintend ent of the Railway Mall Service, to take effect on De-cember I, was to-day accepted by the Postmaster-General. William B. Thompson, at present Superintendent of the Ninth Division of the Railway Mail Service at Cleve-land, Onlo, will succeed Mr. Vall, and Mr. Thompson's successor will be Mr. Lowell, late head clerk of the same service at New York.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appre priations, consisting of Representatives Durham, Smith and Clymer, have completed the Military Academy bill, and it will be reported at the opening of Congress. It is substantially the same as the bill passed at the former session for the support of the Academy for the present fiscal year. The Fortification and Pension bills will also be ready to report to the House at an early day.

## SENATOR SPENCER'S SUCCESSOR.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON NOMINATED BY THE DEMO-CRATIC CAUCUS OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25 .- The Democratic caucus has nominated Governor George S Houston to succeed Mr. Spencer in the United State

Governor George Smith Houston, whose selection by the Democratic caucus of the Alabama Legislature insures his election as the successor of United States Senator George E. Spencer (Rep.), was born in Williamson County, Tenn., January 17, 1811. He removed to Alabama when a boy. After receiving public school education, he studied law and began to practice in Limestone County. After serving in the State Legislature, he was elected (in 1837) as a District Solicitor. He entered the XXVIIth Congress as a Democrat, and was redlected to the XXVIIIth Congress by about 2,000 majority over Armstrong (Whig). He was also a member of the XXIXih and XXXth Congresses, being elected the last time by 1,823 majority over David Hubbard (State-Rights Democrat). These four terms covered the period between May 31, 1841, and March 3, 1849. He declined to be a candidate for the XXXIst Congress, and was sucto be a candidate for the XXXIst Congress, and was succeeded by David Hubbard. He was, however, elected to the XXXIId Congress, as a Union Democrat, by 452 majority, over C. C. Howard (State-Rights Whis), and was reducted to the XXXIIId, XXXIVth, XXXVth and XXXVIII Congresses without opposition. He resigned January 21, 1861, Alabama having second from the Union. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1865, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1867 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the same position. He was a delegate to the National Union Convention in 1866, and has been Governor of Alabama since 1874. It elected to the Senate he will take his seat March 4, 1879.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A NEW SOUTHERN STEAMBOAT LINE.

A NEW SOUTHERN STEAMBOAT LINE.
WHITING, Alb., Nov. 25.—The steamship Valley
to a weekly line which is to ply between Pensacola and Tampa,
calling at Cedar Keys.
SHOOTING MATCHES IN NEW-JERSEY.
Long Branch Nov. 25.—At Branchbort, to-day,
in double glass ball shooting, Cantain Edward Green broke 43
balls out of 50, and T. H. Hamilton 39. At fied Bank, to-day,
the badge of the Shrewsbury Gan Club was won by George A.
Wild; the sweepstakes was won by L. B. Campbell.

A NEWSPAPER SUING FOR LIBEL.
WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 25.—Soure of the officers
of the Delaware State Fire and Marine Insurance Company
were arrested this morning and held in \$500 ban upon a charge
of libel preferred by William T. Croasdale, Editor of The
Wilmington Edwy Eccning and Commercial. The trouble
grows out of a charge made by The Every Eccning against the
standing of the insurance company—a charge, which was
deuconneed as "false and malicious" by the officers of that
company.

#### ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

THE PECULIAR METHODS THERE. ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS OF THE DISGRACEFUL TYRANNY OVER REPUBLICANS, BOTH BEFORE

A letter from the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE now in South Carolina, which is printed below, relates an interesting conversation with a gentleman in South Carolina about the politics and interests of the State. A telegram from Washington describes the persecution to which Republican witnesses are subjected. Senator Conover has given a reporter for THE TRIBUNE an account of the frauds in Florida.

OPEN FRAUD IN SOUTH CAROLINA. THE OSTRACISM OF NORTHERN MEN-HOW THE DEMOCRATS CARRIED WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY-BALLOT-BOX STUFFING-NEGROES ARRESTED IN

KINGSTREE FOR "PERJURY." [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SUMTER, S. C., Nov. 20 .- On the evening before I left Kingtree, I met on the street a gentleman with whom I had previously conversed about the country, its crops, labor system, markets, taxes, etc., and he suggested that we should take a short walk together. Passing the little cemetery with its simple monument erected to the memory of "nineteen Confederate soldiers who gave their lives for the Lost Cause," and crossing the bridge over the Black River, we walked out on the Williamsburg County road for a mile or more. The moon had not risen and it was quite dark in the woods in spite of the stars. My friend had previously told me that he was a native of this State, and had lived in Kingstree or its vicinity for many years. As a farmer, he has been moderately successful since the war, and, though not an active politician, he has always voted the Democratic ticket. He believes that it will be better both for the white people and black that the political power shall be in the hands of the former, and, in the course of our conversation assured me that all classes had been getting along better since General Hampton became the undisputed Governor of the State than at any previous time since reconstruction. "There has been closer attention to business, less stealing, and more cordial cooperation of the two races," he said, "than ever before."

After some general talk, he asked me if I intended to settle in South Carolina myself. I replied that I did not, but that the hard times in the North had made many of our people think of trying their fortunes elsewhere, and that strong inducements were held out for them to settle in the Southern States. "I wish," said he, "that some good Northern people would come here, but I could not conscien-

tiously advise them to do so." "I have seen a more attractive country in the South than this is," I replied.

"Oh, it is not on that account," he said. "Northern men with capital and industry can make money here. Our light lands are capable of great improvement, and can be made to produce good crops. But I don't think Northern people would find a residence m Williamsburgh County pleasant unless enough of them came to form a society by themselves. To tell you the truth, the people here have no use for Yankees, and the white man who votes the Radical ticket might as well put his head in a bag."

"I suppose a Yankee family would find a residence in Williamsburgh County perfectly safe !" I

"Oh, yes, but they would find it terribly lonesome. They might come from the very best family in the North, have capital, education, refinement,

and while the people would meet them on an equal footing in business, socially they would be completely isolated. Neighbors are not very plenty in the country, anyway, and to be avoided socially by what few there are would be anything but comfortable. Of course, being a Southern man and my political sympathies having always been with the Southern people, I have never experienced any of this ostracism, as it is called. My family are well received anywhere; but I can appreciate better, probably, than you can, how unpleasant it would be to live in the country without social recognition. I would not care to say anything about this in Kingstree because it might affect my relations with some of the people there, but I do not believe that it is right to allow good people to come here without understanding how they will be received. If I thought of settling in a strange place I should be under the greatest obligations to any one who would tell me of its disadvantages. If your people can come here in a colony. even if it is not very large, advise them by all means to do so, but not in single families."

"You have a few Northern men in this county have you not? Are they Republicans and how are

they getting along ?" "I don't think we have had many of the best

class of Northern people to settle amongst us in this county, although I would prefer to say very little about them. You will have no trouble to learn all about them in town. The Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the last election is a Northern man-from Delaware. He is very popular, but he fought with us on the Confederate side during the war. There is a planter in this county named Smith, of whom you may have heard. He came from Connecticut, I reckon. He is doing well and his wife is said to be one of the finest women in the world, and yet I am told that nobody visits her. It would be the same with any Northern family that should come here."

I then attempted to turn the conversation to political subjects, remarking that in the North there was the greatest freedom of opinion and discussion, and that Northern people would not be willing to give that up wherever they might settle. I asked him what chance there was for fair play between

the parties in that county? He replied that he was a Democrat and believed that it was better for all concerned that the white people should rule. "The Democrats carried this county at the last election," he continued, "but I am afraid it was not fairly done. Our people say that the negroes yoted the Democratic ticket secretly, but I don't think enough did so to turn the county over. There is a place up the railroad called Graham's Cross Roads, where there are a great many wild, rough young men living, and on election day afternoon a crowd of them came down on the 5 o'clock train, and when they reached Kingstree there was quite a disturbance. They crowded about the polling-place, drove off the United States Supervisor and really took possession of the place. I believe that the election managers admit that the box was out of their possession for a time, and that they do not know what was done with it, It is said that it was then 'stuffed.' The negroes were on hand early that day, and voted in the morning, and it was understood all day that their majority was about as large as usual; but when the box was opened the Democrats were eighty-eight ahead. I know nothing whatever about it, but I have heard one or two indiscreet remarks dropped which convince me that the box was 'stuffed.' I was anxious to have my party suc-

ceed, but I am in favor of fair play." "Is there no legal remedy for such a fraud, if it

was committed ?" It is very doubtful. Our court is overcrowded with business; and if it was not, I don't know that anything could be done."

"What kind of business is it that takes up the time of your court ?" "Criminal business. There have been number-

less prosecutions of Radical officials in this county during the past few years-they have been almost persecutions. At every term of the court some of them have been indicted, but on only one or two occasions have convictions been secured. The grand juries are generally composed of white men, but there are always negroes on the petit juries. These